

# CATALOGUE OF COINS IN THE COLOMBO MUSEUM

PART I  
MUHAMMADAN AND EUROPEAN  
(EXCLUSIVE OF ROMAN)

BY  
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## PREFACE.

THE present Catalogue of Coins, written by Mr. H. W. Codrington, of the Ceylon Civil Service, is the third of its kind to be published by the Colombo Museum. It differs, however, from the Catalogues of 1900 and 1908 in dealing with the European (exclusive of Roman) and Muhammadan coins only. Mr. John Still has consented to describe the remainder of the numismatic collection in the possession of the Colombo Museum, but it is probable that the second part will not appear for some time.

On behalf of Mr. H. W. Codrington and myself I take this opportunity of thanking Dr A. O. van Kerkwyk, of The Hague, J. Allan, Esq., of the British Museum, and Dr. O. Codrington for their valued assistance in the course of the preparation of this work. Dr. Codrington has, moreover, taken upon himself the onerous duties connected with the revision of proofs, the production of the plates, and has relieved us of the arduous task of seeing the Catalogue through the press.

Mr. H. W. Codrington has devoted much time and laborious research to this compilation, and the Committee of the Colombo Museum are under a great obligation to him for having placed his special knowledge at their disposal. It is with pleasure that I record my personal appreciation of his services.

JOSEPH PEARSON,  
*Director, Colombo Museum.*

*October 20, 1913.*

## ERRATA.

Page 2, line 3, for "Bolscho circa 1707" read "Valentyn in 1726"

Page 2, line 15, for "Bolscho" read "Valentyn"

Page 3, line 8, for "if it be then" read "if it be not then"

Page 6, line 30, for "Wendawili" read "Weudawili"

Page 7 heading, for "PERSIAN." read "ARABIC"

Page 8, line 28, for "Khaghame" read "Khaghanu"

Page 13, line 7, for "1879" read "1679"

Page 18, line 25, for (Arabic) "wa ljr" read "wa lbahr"

Page 21, line 7, for "Ceylon (cf. No. 91)," read "Ceylon, cf. No. 91,"

Page 21, line 10, for "S Thomē" read "S Thomé"

Page 22, line 27, for "Sã" read "São"

Page 22, line 33, for "Indo-Portuguesa" read "Indo-Portuguesa"

Page 23, line 8, for "S. Thomē" read "S Thomé"

Page 24, line 14, for "João" read "João"

Page 25, line 8, for "chipped" read "chipped"

Page 27, line 29, for "From 1768... stuivers." read "'Indian money' was abolished in the Company's books in 1768, from which year coins were reckoned at their intrinsic value, calculated for silver and gold respectively on that of the ducaton of 66 and of the ducat of 105 Netherlands stuivers."

Page 29, line 14, for "Van der Chijs, J. A" read "Netscher and Van der Chijs"

Page 34, line 33, for "IMP" read "IMP."

Page 37, line 10, for "Wirallon," read "Wirakon,"

Page 37, line 20, for "CAMPEN" read "CAMPEM"

Page 41, line 29, omit "(the letter . . . . reversed)"

Page 42, line 9, for "Zwikkert," read "Zwekkert,"

Page 42, line 18, for "1644." read "1644."

Page 43, line 28, for "istibre" read "istibri"

Page 46, line 34, for "stuivers, or pice" read "stuivers or pice,"

Page 50, line 29, for "III" read "III"

Page 51, line 23, for "CENTS" read "CENTS."

Page 60, line 17, omit the ?

Page 60, line 19, for "IV" read "IV"

Page 60, line 28, for "pardão" read "pardão"

Page 61, line 3, for (Malay) "qoqu" read "poqu"

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## ABBREVIATIONS.

Æ.	Copper.
A.H.	Year of the Hijra.
Æ	Silver.
Α.	Gold.
B.	Billon
B.M.C.	Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum.
B.M.C. Pers.	Catalogue of the Coins of the Shahs of Persia in the British Museum.
l.	Left.
Obv.	Obverse.
Pl.	Lead.
<b>Pl.</b>	Plate.
r.	Right.
Rev.	Reverse.
T.	Tutenag

## WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS.

In the following pages the weights of the coins are given in grains troy, and the measurements in inches and decimal of inches.

TABLE OF THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF GRAINS  
AND GRAMMES.

Grs	Gms	Grs	Gms	Grs	Gms	Grs.	Gms	Grs.	Gms.	Grs	Gms.
1	064	54	3 498	107	6 933	160	10 368	213	13 802	266	17 236
2	129	55	3 564	108	6 998	161	10 432	214	13 867	267	17 301
3	194	56	3 628	109	7 063	162	10 497	215	13 932	268	17 366
4	259	57	3 693	110	7 128	163	10 562	216	13 996	269	17 431
5	324	58	3 758	111	7 192	164	10 626	217	14 061	270	17 496
6	388	59	3 823	112	7 257	165	10 691	218	14 126	271	17 560
7	453	60	3 888	113	7 322	166	10 756	219	14 191	272	17 625
8	518	61	3 952	114	7 387	167	10 821	220	14 256	273	17 689
9	583	62	4 017	115	7 452	168	10 886	221	14 320	274	17 754
10	648	63	4 082	116	7 516	169	10 951	222	14 385	275	17 819
11	712	64	4 146	117	7 581	170	11 016	223	14 450	276	17 884
12	777	65	4 211	118	7 646	171	11 080	224	14 515	277	17 949
13	842	66	4 276	119	7 711	172	11 145	225	14 580	278	18 014
14	907	67	4 341	120	7 776	173	11 209	226	14 644	279	18 079
15	972	68	4 406	121	7 840	174	11 274	227	14 709	280	18 144
16	1 036	69	4 471	122	7 905	175	11 339	228	14 774	290	18 79
17	1 101	70	4 536	123	7 970	176	11 404	229	14 839	300	19 44
18	1 166	71	4 600	124	8 035	177	11 469	230	14 904	310	20 08
19	1 231	72	4 665	125	8 100	178	11 534	231	14 968	320	20 73
20	1 296	73	4 729	126	8 164	179	11 599	232	15 033	330	21 38
21	1 360	74	4 794	127	8 229	180	11 664	233	15 098	340	22 02
22	1 425	75	4 859	128	8 294	181	11 728	234	15 162	350	22 67
23	1 490	76	4 924	129	8 359	182	11 792	235	15 227	360	23 32
24	1 555	77	4 989	130	8 424	183	11 858	236	15 292	370	23 97
25	1 620	78	5 054	131	8 488	184	11 922	237	15 357	380	24 62
26	1 684	79	5 119	132	8 553	185	11 988	238	15 422	390	25 27
27	1 749	80	5 184	133	8 618	186	12 052	239	15 487	400	25 92
28	1 814	81	5 248	134	8 682	187	12 117	240	15 552	410	26 56
29	1 879	82	5 312	135	8 747	188	12 182	241	15 616	420	27 20
30	1 944	83	5 378	136	8 812	189	12 247	242	15 680	430	27 85
31	2 008	84	5 442	137	8 877	190	12 312	243	15 745	440	28 50
32	2 073	85	5 508	138	8 942	191	12 376	244	15 810	450	29 15
33	2 138	86	5 572	139	9 007	192	12 441	245	15 875	460	29 80
34	2 202	87	5 637	140	9 072	193	12 506	246	15 940	470	30 45
35	2 267	88	5 702	141	9 136	194	12 571	247	16 005	480	31 10
36	2 332	89	5 767	142	9 200	195	12 636	248	16 070	490	31 75
37	2 397	90	5 832	143	9 265	196	12 700	249	16 135	500	32 40
38	2 462	91	5 896	144	9 330	197	12 765	250	16 200	510	33 04
39	2 527	92	5 961	145	9 395	198	12 830	251	16 264	520	33 68
40	2 592	93	6 026	146	9 460	199	12 895	252	16 328	530	34 34
41	2 656	94	6 091	147	9 525	200	12 960	253	16 394	540	34 98
42	2 720	95	6 156	148	9 590	201	13 024	254	16 458	550	35 64
43	2 785	96	6 220	149	9 655	202	13 089	255	16 524	560	36 28
44	2 850	97	6 285	150	9 720	203	13 154	256	16 588	570	36 93
45	2 915	98	6 350	151	9 784	204	13 219	257	16 653	580	37 58
46	2 980	99	6 415	152	9 848	205	13 284	258	16 718	590	38 23
47	3 045	100	6 480	153	9 914	206	13 348	259	16 783	600	38 88
48	3 110	101	6 544	154	9 978	207	13 413	260	16 848	700	45 96
49	3 175	102	6 609	155	10 044	208	13 478	261	16 912	800	51 84
50	3 240	103	6 674	156	10 108	209	13 543	262	16 977	900	58 32
51	3 304	104	6 739	157	10 173	210	13 608	263	17 042	1000	64 80
52	3 368	105	6 804	158	10 238	211	13 672	264	17 106		
53	3 434	106	6 868	159	10 303	212	13 737	265	17 171		

## MUHAMMADAN DYNASTIES.

THE Muhammadan coins of the Collection fall into five main groups—

1. NON-INDIAN MEDIEVAL.
2. SHAHS OF PERSIA.
3. LARINS.
4. MOGHUL.
5. MALDIVIAN.

1. The coins of this group, of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, were found in the parts of the island lying to the west of the Kandyan Mountains, and are illustrative of the trade then carried on with Persia and Egypt by the Moors, whose chief centre was Colombo. The dynasties represented are those of (a) the Muwahhids of North Africa, (b) the Zangid Atabegs of Mōsil, (c) the 'Abbāsīd Khalīfs of Bagdad, (d) the Bahri Mamluks of Egypt, and (e) the Mongols of Persia.

2. The coins of the Persian Shahs appeared in the bazaars of the island in the early part of 1913 with a considerable number of Indo-Portuguese and Dutch coins, chiefly of the seventeenth century, and were presented to the Museum by Mr. John Still. Though no other Persian coins have hitherto come to light in the island, the fact of their circulation is put beyond doubt by the Instructions of Governor Ryckloff van Goens in 1661: 'No Portuguese coins, such as peruse, reals and paternosters, or any Indian coins, such as rupees, abaseys, pagodas, fannums, etc., are to be accepted without having been stamped with the Company's mark.' Accordingly all those in the Collection bear the counter-mark of the Dutch Company's monogram, surmounted by 'C', the mint-mark of Colombo. This money would appear to have been imported in some quantity, for in 1663 a ship from Persia was wrecked at Galle, among the cargo of which were forty-eight boxes of coined silver called 'rubei' (Albrecht Herport's 'Travels in the East Indies', i, Ceylon Literary Register, p. 383).

By plakaat of February 8, 1702, 'abatjes' and 'mammodies' were declared no longer current; they appear, however, to have remained in circulation for some time longer, as Bolscho circa 1707 mentions great and small Persian 'abassis' as being current at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to the ryksdaalder or,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  and 18 light stuivers respectively.

The Persian currency in the seventeenth century was as follows:—

dinār	shāhī	'abbāsī	tumān
50	1		
200	4	1	
10,000	200	50	1

The dinār and the tumān were monies of account, and the mahmūdī, a coin, the half of the 'abbāsī; the 'great abassi' of Bolscho is apparently the five-shāhī piece. The Persian larins, eighty of which went to the tumān, are dealt with in the following section.

3. The larin derives its name from Lar, the town on the Persian Gulf, where, as is supposed, it was first struck. The coin consists of a silver wire doubled in the middle and stamped on either side with an Arabic legend, of which only a few letters are usually visible. On the conquest of the kingdom of Lar by Shah 'Abbās I (A.D. 1585–1629) and its incorporation with the Persian monarchy, the larin ceased to be minted there, and in the middle of the seventeenth century was only struck in the regions of the Gulf by the semi-independent ruler of Basra and apparently by certain Arab princes (Tavernier, pt. i, p. 89, pt. ii, p. 1). It was also coined by the 'Adil-Shāhī Dynasty of Bijapur and by the Sultan of the Maldives.

In Ceylon the larins were bent into the shape of a hook and were known as ridī (silver), koku ridī (hook silver), or mahu angutu (horned massa). Those of local manufacture bear no legend, or at best poor imitations of Arabic letters; they are usually somewhat thick and short, and frequently show one or more cuts at the bend, apparently made to test the purity of the metal. In the last days of the Kottē Dynasty they were struck by the Portuguese Captain of Colombo (*vide* Indo-Portuguese).

Knox, speaking of the money current in the Kandyan kingdom in the seventeenth century, writes: 'There is another sort, which all People by the King's Permission may and do make. The shape is like a fish-hook, they stamp what mark or impression on it they please. The silver is purely fine beyond pieces of Eight. For if any suspect the goodness of the Plate, it is the Custom to burn the Money in the fire red-hot, and so put it in water: and if it be then purely white, it is not Currant Money.' Five went to the piece of eight.

Among the larins found in Ceylon, bearing legible Arabic characters, perhaps the most deserving of notice are those stamped with an oblong die, somewhat broader than the coin. On one side appears the Shi'ah formula 'There is no god but God, Muhammad is the apostle of God, 'Ali is the friend of God', and on the other the titles of the Persian Shah Tahmāsp I (A.D. 1524-76) with the ending 'May God perpetuate his kingdom' (ابوالمظفر شاه طهماسب الحسيني خلد الله ملكه). Of these there are two chief varieties, the one of good silver with a fairly complete legend in fine lettering, the other of baser metal, the readable words being somewhat fewer than in the first (Nos 46 and 47).

The larin continued in circulation in the Kandyan provinces for some years after the British accession in 1815.

4 Though Moghul rupees are not uncommon in Ceylon, where they pass under the name of 'Suratti rupiyal', the Museum possesses only two poor specimens, in neither of which is the name of the sovereign to be read. Under this head has been included the Madras rupee, struck by the East India Company with the name and titles of 'Ālamgīr II. This coin is also found with the countermark of a crown for use in Ceylon, its quarter, similarly stamped, was put into circulation as one-third rixdollar by proclamation of March 2, 1823.

5. The Maldivian collection is incomplete, but suffices to illustrate the character of the currency of that sultanate. The coins are of three denominations: the bodu (great) lāri, its half, the bai lāri; and the kudā (small) lāri. The names and weights show them to be based on the silver larin. All are of the same design, having on the obverse the name of the Sultan, and on the

reverse the not inappropriate title 'Sultan of the land and sea' with the Hijra date. An exception is to be found in No. 62, on the reverse of which is the name of the Sultan's father. The mint is at Mālē. Currency :

$$4 \text{ kuḍā lārī} = 1 \text{ boḍu lārī}$$

$$120 \text{ „ „} = 30 \text{ „ „} = 1 \text{ Indian rupee.}$$

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 Marsden, W.: Numismata Orientalia Illustrata.

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#### LARINS—

- Tavernier: Collections.  
 Codrington, O.: Journal, Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay branch) vol. xviii.  
 Allan, J.: The Coinage of the Maldivé Islands, with some notes on the Cowrie and Larin (Numismatic Chronicle, ser. iv, vol. xii).

#### MOGHUL—

- Wright, H. Nelson: Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, vol. iii.

#### MALDIVIAN—

- Allan, J.: The Coinage of the Maldivé Islands.

## 1. NON-INDIAN MEDIEVAL.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse.
(a) MUWAHHID.				
ABU Y'AQUB YUSUF I, A.H. 558-80 (A.D. 1163-1184).				
1	Ag	34.3 '86	In square frame : بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله المهدي امام الامة	In square frame : القائم بامر الله الحليفة ابو محمد عبد المؤمن بن علي امير المؤمنين
			In margin in the segments : والهكم   الله واحد   لا اله الاهو   الرحمن الرحيم	In margin in the segments : الامر الاجل   ابو يعقوب   يوسف بن   امير المؤمنين
			Half-dinar. B.M.C., vol. v, No 92. From Dumbara Estate, Sabaragamuwa.	
(b) ZANGID.				
BADR AD-DIN LULU, A.H. 631-57 (A.D. 1233-58).				
2	Ag	50.5 '98	Area : الامام لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له المستعصم بالله امير المؤمنين	Area within bead circle : لولو محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم بدر الدنيا والدين اياك
			In margin, two lines of legend, inner : بسم الله ضرب هذا [الدينار] بالموصل سنة تسع واربعين وستماتة	In margin : محمد رسول الله ارسله بالمهدي ودين الحق ليظهره على الديسين كله ولو كره المشركون

No.	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse.	Reverse
			<p>Outer.</p> <p>[لله الامر من قبل ومن بعد ويومئذ يفرح المؤمنون بنصر الله]</p> <p>Dinar, pierced.</p> <p>Mint: Mosil, Mesopotamia. Dated A.H. 649 (A.D. 1251-2)</p> <p>Contemporary princes mentioned: The Khalif al-Must'asim, A.H. 640-56 (A.D. 1242-1258), and an-Nāsir Ṣalāh ad-Dīn Yūsuf ibn al-'Aziz, Ayyubid of Aleppo, A.H. 634-58 (A.D. 1236-60).</p> <p>B M C., vol. iii, No. 574.</p> <p>From Negombo.</p> <p>(c) 'ABBASID.</p> <p>KHALIF AL-MUST'ASIM, A.H. 640-56 (A.D. 1242-58).</p> <p>Area within quatrefoil: Area within quatrefoil.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>الامام لا اله الا الله [وحد] ه لاشريك له [المستعصم بالله امير المؤمنين بنصر الله]</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>الحمد لله محمد رسول الله [صلى الله عليه وسلم]</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>In margin within line circle.</p> <p>بسم الله عز وجل هذا ال . . . . . تمانه</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>In margin within line circle.</p> <p>محمد رسول [الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق لطهره] على الدين كله</p> </div> </div> <p>Dinar, fragmentary.</p> <p>B.M.C., vol i, p. 170.</p> <p>From Welugedara Estate, Wendawili Hatpattu, N.W.P</p>	

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(d) BAHRI MAMLUK.				
AZ-ZAHIR RUKN AD-DIN BAYBARS, A.H. 658-76 (A.D. 1259-77).				
4	AV	56 '84	Area within double circle: ضرب بالاسكندرية لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى [ودين الحق]	Area within double circle: الصالحى السلطان الملك الظاهر ركن الدنيا والدين ببرس فسيم امير الم [ومنين] Below, lion passant to l.
Margins clipped and illegible. Dinar. Mint: Alexandria. B.M.C., vol. iv, No. 474. From Dumbara Estate, Sabaragamuwa.				
5	AV	115.4 '92	As 4. legend perfect. Margin : سنة ثلاث وسبعين وستما [ته]	As 4. legend perfect. Margin : الله محمد رسول [الله]
Dated 673 Provenance as 3.				
6	AV	86.2 '88	As 5. margin illegible Provenance as 3.	As 5: margin illegible.
7	AV	86.6 '84	As 5. Margin : هذا الدينار . . . Provenance as 3.	As 5. Margin illegible.
8	AV	110.5 '92	Area within double circle: ضرب بالقاهرة لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق	As 4.
Margins illegible Mint: Cairo Provenance as				

No	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	A	88.1 '92	Area within double circle: الامام المستنصر بالله ابو القسم احمد بن الامام الظاهر امير المؤمنين Margins illegible. Khalif mentioned: Al-Mustansir, A.H. 659-61 (A.D. 1260-2). Cf. B.M.C., vol iv, No. 481. Provenance as 3. AL-MANSUR SAYF AD-DIN QALAUN, A.H. 678-89 (A.D. 1279-90).	As 4.
10	A	79.3 '86	Area within scalloped frame الحق لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين In margin: ضرب ههنا الدينار . . . B.M.C., vol. ix, p. 343. From Dumbara Estate, Sabaragamuwa.	Area within scalloped frame: المؤمنين السلطان الملك المنصور سيف الدنيا والدين قلاون الصالحى نسيم امير Margin illegible.
11	A	64 '98	(e) PERSIAN MONGOL. ABAGA, A.H. 663-81 (A.D. 1265-82). Area within line circle: Within bead circle, in Mongolian characters الحمد لله لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم	Khaghame nereber Abaghain deledkegölük- sen arighu altan 'Coinage of Abaga in the name of the Great Khan, pure gold.'



11



13



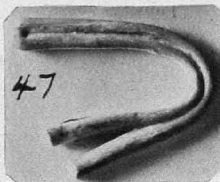
14



16



18



47



58



60



62



70



76



85



78




86

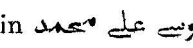

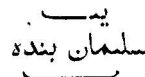
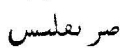
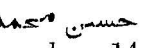

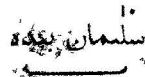

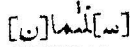


No.	Met.	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse
			<p>In margin within bead circle:</p> <p>ضرب هذا الدينار [بمدينة]  تبریز سنة اُحد وثمانس وستمائة  Dinar.  Mint: Tabriz. Dated A.H. 681 (A.D. 1282-3).  B.M.C, vols. vi and x, No. 38<sup>m</sup>, p. 94.  Provenance as 3. <span style="float: right;">Pl. I.</span></p>	
12	A	—	<p>As 11, crumpled and fragmentary.  Provenance as 3.</p>	
13	A	76 1 02	<p>AHMAD, A.H. 681-3 (A.D. 1282-4).  Area in double line circle:    Area in similar circle.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>الملك  لا اله الا الله  محمد  رسول الله صلى الله  علمه اشربلته (sic)  سعد</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: right;"> <p>قان  العاذل سلطان  الاعظم اُحمد  خلد الله  سلطانه</p> </div> </div> <p>Margin illegible.                      Margin illegible.  Dinar.  Provenance as 3. <span style="float: right;">Pl. I.</span></p>	

## 2. SHAHS OF PERSIA.

14	R	56	<p>SAFI I, A.H. 1038-52 (A.D. 1629-42).  Within two line circles,    Within similar circles:  the outermost en -  closed in a bead circle:</p>	
			<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>لا اله الا الله [محمد]  رسول الله</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: right;"> <p>[شاه هس] ت از جان غلام  صفى ضرر?</p> </div> </div> <p>In area:                      In area:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;"> <p>الله  على و</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: right;"> <p>يزه  حي  ب</p> </div> </div>	

No	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Countermarked  Mahmūdī. No date visible. Mint: Huwaiza in Khuzistan.	Pl. I.
15	AR	58·7 78	'ABBAS II, A.H. 1052-77 (A.D. 1642-66). Area within line and bead circles : لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله [على] ولي الله	بگیتے سکۂ صاحبقران زبد از نوبخت حق عباس ثانی
16	AR	111 90	Countermarked as 14. Mahmūdī. Mint and date illegible. SULAIMAN I (SAFI II), A.H. 1077-1105 (A.D. 1667-1694). Area within circle : لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله على لى الله	Within bead circle : زبد هسته عباس ثانی ۱۰۷۸ صفی زد سکۂ صاحبقران صرب تفلنس
			In margin : [على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد على] حسن محمد	Countermarked as 14
			'Abbāsī, struck in his first name Safī Mint: Tiflis, A.H. 1078 (A.D. 1667-8).	Pl. I.
17	AR	112·9 86	As 16. In margin : على محمد Countermarked as 14. 'Abbāsī. Mint and date illegible. Cf. Numismatic Chronicle, 1908, p. 373.	ارعدا سکۂ زد صاحبقران له زامتجان شه سلمان جهان

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
18	R	110 '90	As 17, but margin illegible. Countermarked as 14 on obv. 'Abbāsī.	Pl. I.
19	R	110'7 '88	As 16: margin  Countermarked as 14. 'Abbāsī. Mint: Tiflis. Date illegible Cf. B.M.C. Pers., pl. iii, No. 58	  
20	R	110'2 '92	As 14. In margin:  Large countermark as 14. 'Abbāsī Mint: Erivān, A.H. 10 . .	 صرب ایروا[ن]
21	R	111'2 '80	As 14. Countermarked as 14 'Abbāsī, worn. Mint illegible, A.H. 10 .	
22	R	48'2 '80	As 14. Mahmūdī, worn. Mint illegible, A.H. 10 .	  Large countermark as 14.
23	R	56 '76	As 14. Mahmūdī, worn. Mint and date illegible.	? As 19: countermarked as 14.
24	R	54 '82	As 14 countermarked. Mahmūdī, worn. Mint and date illegible.	? As 19.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
25	R	50·7 70	In margin, legend from left: ● [لا] الله الا الله [محمد رسول الله] [الله] In area within line circle:	In margin: بندہ شاہ و [لایت سلمان ضر] يزه حی سب In area within line circle: يزه حی سب Countermarked as 14 Mahmūdi. Mint. Huwaiza, A.H. 1080 (A.D. 1669-70). For this and the following Mahmūdīs of the Huwaiza mint (Nos. 25-39) cf. B.M.C. Pers. Nos. 77-87 on pp. 37 and 38.
26	R	54·6 76	As 25: countermarked.	Area. يزه حی سب A.H. 1085 (A.D. 1674-5). Pierced.
27	R	54·1 76	As 25: legend from top. interlaced pattern at bottom, to r of which:	Margin illegible: in area يزه حی سب Countermarked. A.H. 10 . . ?
28	R	54·4 76	As 25: legend from right, commencing with interlaced pattern.	As 26: countermarked. 1 181 or 2 180 A.H. 1081 or 1085 (A.D. 1670-1 or 1674-5).
29	R	53·8 78	As 28: countermarked. A.H. 1085 (A.D. 1674-5).	As 25: 80
30	R	54 78	As 28: countermarked. A.H. 1086 (A.D. 1675-6).	As 26: 181

No.	Model	Weight, Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
31	R	50'6 '80	As 28. A.H. 1088 (A.D. 1677-8).	As 25 : countermarked. AA
32	R	53'1 '80	As 28 A.H. 1089 (A.D. 1678-9).	As 25. countermarked. A
33	R	53 '78	As 28. A.H. 1089 ? (A.D. 1678- 1879).	As 25 : countermarked.
34	R	53'3 '70	As 33.	As 33.
35	R	53'3 '72	As 28 : countermarked. A.H. 1091 (A.D. 1680-1).	As 25 : III
36	R	51'8 '82	As 28 : countermarked. A.H. 1091.	As 25 : II
37	R	54 '72	As 28 · countermarked. A.H. 1091.	As 25 · II
38	R	54'2 '76	As 28 : countermarked. A.H. 1091 ?	As 25 : ? II
39	R	52'1 '72	As 28 : countermarked. A.H. 1092 (A.D. 1681-2).	As 25 : III

## 3. LARINS.

40	R	74'8 2'69	STRAIGHT— Circular die: Arabic legend in four lines: fine lettering. Long and thin. From Pepiliyana, W.P.	Blank.
41	R	77'6 1'87	A few large Arabic letters disposed lengthwise. From Pepiliyana, W.P.	Legend including ? شاد
42	R	70'5 2	Vestige of an Arabic letter. Long and thin From Pepiliyana, W.P.	Blank.

No	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<i>BENT—</i>	
43	AR	74'6 —	Circular die. Legend in three lines, the middle one reading عا.	Illegible.
44	AR	74'8 —	Circular die. At bottom عا.	Not read.
45	AR	73'3 —	Circular die. Part of سلطان	Blank.
46	AR	75'5 —	Oblong die : شاه طهماسب [لا اله الا الله] محمد رسول الله [الله] خلد [الله] ملكه على ولي [الله] Fine lettering.	Oblong die Blank.
47	AR	73 —	Oblong die طهماسب [الله] ملكه Presented by J. W. G. Keegel, Esq.	Blank. Pl. I.
48	AR	73'6 —	Small faint characters, apparently Arabic.	
49	AR	73'6 —	Characters Arabic or imitation.	Blank.
50	AR	73'4 —	Traces of letters at bend. Thick and short Presented by J. Still, Esq.	
51	AR	72'6 —	As 50. Presented by the same	
52	—	63'1 —	Traces of Arabic letters. Base metal ; long Presented by J. W. G. Keegel, Esq.	Blank.
53	—	64'3 —	Blank. Base metal. Presented by the same.	Blank
54	—	54'8 —	As 53.	

## 4. MOGHUL.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
			<i>UNASSIGNED—</i>	
55	AR	178 86	[با]دشاه عا[زی] Countermarked M. Ruppee.	[م]انوس سمت جلوس
56	AR	86·8 70	[با]دشاه غر[اری] Half-rupee.	جلو[س] روج
			EAST INDIA COMPANY, in the name of 'AZIZ AD-DIN MUHAMMAD 'ALAMGIR II, A.H. 1167-73 (A.D. 1754-9).	
57	AR	— 112	Within line circle: محمد عزیز الدین عالم گیر دادشاد غار ک سکه مسار	Within line circle: مانوس سمت سنة جلوس ضرب ارکات Lotus in area.
			Ruppee, ringed: 6th year (A.H. 1172). Cord milling. Mint: Madras, nominally Arcot, A.D. 1811-c. 18.	

## 5. MALDIVIAN.

			IBRAHIM ISKANDAR, A.D. 1721-49 (A.H. 1134-62)	
58	Æ	71 61	السلطان ن [اد]رهیم [ا]سکندر	سلطان ن البرق البحر سنة 1134
			Remnants of circle of dots. Bai lārī, A.H. 1134 (A.D. 1721-2).	

No	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
			AL-MUKARRAM MUHAMMAD 'IMAD AD-DIN, A.D. 1749-54 (A.H. 1162-7).	
59	Æ	144·6 '76.	السلطان المكرم ن محمد ع	سلطان البحر ن سنة 1168
			Bodu lārī, A.H. 1168 (A.D. 1754-5).	
			AL-GHAZI HASAN 'IZZ AD-DIN, A.D. 1760-7 (A.H. 1174-80).	
60	Æ	147·4 '76	Area in scalloped frame :	
			السلطان ن [أ] لغازی عز حسن	السلطان ن سنة 1177 البحر
			Bodu lārī, A.H. 1177 (A.D. 1763-4).	
			Two specimens.	
			MUHAMMAD MU'IZZ AD-DIN, A.D. 1773-9 (A.H. 1187-93).	
61	Æ	143·8 '8	محمد السلطان ن معز الدين [أسد] كندر	السلطان ن سنة 1187 البحر
			Bodu lārī, A.H. 118x (A.D. 1773-5).	
62	Æ	32 '45	[ن] سلطان محمد [د] [أ] سكندر معز الدين [ين]	[الن] سلطان [ن] حسن عز الدين سنة 1188
			Traces of a line circle.	
			Kudā lārī, A.H. 1188 (A.D. 1774-5).	

Pl. I.

Pl. I.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
63	Æ	14'2	<p>ن</p> <p>السلطان</p> <p>حسن</p> <p>نور الدين</p> <p>Traces of a line circle with dashes on outer edge.</p> <p>Kudā lārī, A.H. 1200 (A.D. 1785-6).</p> <p>Two specimens</p>	<p>سلطان</p> <p>سنة ١٢٠٠</p> <p>البر</p> <p>والبحر</p>
		20'7		
		48		
		47		
64	Æ	91'5	<p>ن</p> <p>السلطان</p> <p>محمد ع</p> <p>دالدين</p> <p>اسكندر</p> <p>ر</p> <p>Bodu lārī, A.H. 1298 (A.D. 1880-1).</p>	<p>ن</p> <p>سلطان</p> <p>البر</p> <p>سنة ١٢٩٨</p> <p>والبحر</p>
		72		
65	Æ	16'3	<p>ن</p> <p>محمد</p> <p>السلطان</p> <p>عماد الد</p> <p>ين</p> <p>اسكندر</p> <p>ر</p> <p>Kudā lārī, A.H. 1292 (A.D. 1875-6)</p>	<p>ن</p> <p>سلطان</p> <p>سنة ١٢٩٢</p> <p>البر</p> <p>والبحر</p>
		41		

No.	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
66	Æ	16'2 '41	<p>Within circle of dots :</p> <p>ن السلطان محمد عماد الدين اسكندر ر</p> <p>Kudā lārī, A.H. 1292 (A D. 1875-6).</p>	<p>Within similar circle :</p> <p>ن سلطان سنة ١٢٩٢ البرق البحر</p>
67	Æ	16'4 '43	<p>Within circle of dots :</p> <p>ن السلطان عبد محمد الدين اسكندر ر</p> <p>Kudā lārī, A.H. 1298 (A D. 1880-1)</p> <p>IBRAHIM NUR AD-DIN ISKANDAR, A.D. 1882-1900 (A.H. 1300-18).</p>	<p>ن سلطان سنة ١٢٩٨ البرق البحر</p>
68	Æ	15'2 '39	<p>[ن] السلطان ابراهيم نورالدين بن اسكندر</p> <p>Kudā lārī, A.H. 1300 (A.D. 1882-3)</p>	<p>[سلطان] [البحر] سنة ١٣٠٠ ولبحر (sic)</p>
69	Æ	15'3 '39	<p>As 68, slightly varied. Kudā lārī, A.H. 1300 (A D. 1882-3).</p>	As 68.

## EUROPEAN.

### VENETIAN.

Venetian zechchini, sequens or ducats, known in Ceylon as 'Vilisiyānu', found their way in the course of trade to the west coast of India, and maintained their place for several centuries owing to the constancy of their weight and fineness. The mediæval design, which remained practically unchanged from the first issue of the coin in the thirteenth century, till the fall of the republic, is noticeable.

The legend 'Sit tibi Christe datus quem tu regis iste ducatus' first appeared on the gold coins of the Duchy of Apulia, struck by Roger II (A.D. 1130-54), and supplied the common name of this class of money.

#### Currency.

12 denari = 1 soldo piccola.  
 240 „ = 20 „ = 1 hra piccola or di piccioli.  
 124 soldi = 1 'current' ducat.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse.
ANDREA GRITTI, A.D. 1523-39.				
70	Ag	52 86	In a vesica, Christ standing surrounded by nine stars; in margin. SIT · T · XPE · DAT · Q · TV REGIS · ISTE · DVCAT. All within bead circle.	The Doge kneeling and receiving his banner from St. Mark; in margin, L. · S · M · VENET (Sanctus Marcus Veneratus), 1, AND · GRITI. In field, before Doge, DVX. Exergue blank: all within plain circle.

No	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PASQUALE CICOGNA, A.D. 1585-95.	
71	A	53.5 '82	As 70, but words not divided by stops	As 70, but banner re- placed by staff, and PASC · CICON · Within grained circle.
			LUIGI MOCENIGO, I, A.D. 1570-7, II, 1700-9, III, 1722-32, IV, 1763-79.	
72	A	53.7 '86	As 70.	As 70, but S · M · VENET · and ALOY · MOCEN · Within grained circle.
			PAOLO RANIERI, A.D. 1779-89.	
73	A	53.2 82	As 72.	As 72, but PAVL · RAINER
74	A	51.8 '84	As 73.	As 73.
			LODOVICO MANIN, last Doge, A.D. 1789-97.	
75	A	53.7 '82	As 73.	As 73, but LVDOV · MANIN.

## INDO-PORTUGUESE.

The Portuguese landed in Ceylon in 1505, and some years later built at Colombo the fort the successor of which bore at the end of the century the title of St Lawrence. The last king of Kottē, Dom João Dharmmapāla, constituted the King of Portugal his heir, and on his death in 1598 Filippe I was proclaimed sovereign of Ceylon. In 1640 the Dutch took Galle, Colombo fell in 1656, and the Portuguese were finally driven out of the island in 1658.

The existence of a Portuguese mint is first mentioned in a letter of the King to the Viceroy dated February 25, 1585, in which it is stated that the Captain of Colombo struck fanams and larins, presumably in the name of the King of Kottē, whose shadowy sovereignty was recognized. Coins of European type were struck by D Jeronymo de Azevedo (A.D. 1594-1612) and D. Constantino

de Sa (A.D. 1618-30), but the minting was stopped on orders from the King in 1634 (Letter of the Viceroy to the King, December 9, 1634: Aragão, Doct No. 84). The royal prohibition, however, was perhaps disregarded, as it so often was, if the tangas of 1640, on which the gridiron of St Lawrence appears, were struck in the island, but the fineness of their execution may indicate an issue of the Goa mint for use in Ceylon (cf. No. 91), bearing letters of the Chaul mint, which had permission to strike copper bazarucos, no mention being made of silver.



The Museum collection includes a rare S. Thomē (No 76) of the year 1632, hitherto, it is believed, unknown, and a certain number of coins struck in and for Ceylon. Of those supposed to be from the local mint, only No 85 is dated (*vide* last paragraph): Nos. 96 and 97 are of rough workmanship, and perhaps date from the time of de Azevedo or of de Sa: No 98 is a rare tanga of an unusual type, the S L on the reverse probably being the initials of 'São Lourenço', the weight of a specimen in the possession of Mr P E Peris, CCS, is 32 grains. The treatment of the crown and arms is very similar to that on the two coins last mentioned. No. 93 is one of a series of coins in which the design is reversed in part or in whole: they are of coarse execution and were perhaps produced as copies locally, though the fact that some are countermarked for currency by the Dutch government would seem to indicate their genuineness.

The Museum also possesses two tutenag bazarucos, bearing the gridiron and therefore presumably of the local mint (Nos. 99 and 100). Their weight points to a date between 1612 and 1617, when de Azevedo was Viceroy. A small coin of the same metal in private possession has on the obverse the crowned arms of Portugal, the quinas and the castles being represented by dots, and on the reverse a gridiron with the marginal legend S LOVRENCO, its weight is 22.05 grains and its diameter 51 in.

The coins struck at Goa for use in Ceylon are of three varieties, namely: double tangas and tangas (1) of the Malacca type, having on the reverse the monogram T A (tanga) between the letters D S, of the years 1642, 1643, and 1649; (2) of the gridiron type, dated 1645 (cf. No. 85); and (3) of the Saint type,

of the years 1650, 1651, 1652, and 1653 (Nos. 89 and 90). These last are the 'Tangom massa' and 'Poddi Tangom' of Knox; the 'massa' (a name also applied to the larin) and the 'tangama' of the Kandyans

A considerable proportion of the coins exhibited is of the Malacca mint. As that fortress was taken by the Dutch in January, 1641, coins struck there must be anterior to the proclamation in India of the accession of D. João IV in December, 1640, and accordingly have been assigned to D. Filipe III.

The countermarks appearing in the collection are (1) , the monogram of the Dutch East India Company (this is found inverted on No. 93); (2) , supposed to be the initial letters of Galle, the first stronghold of the Dutch in the island; and (3) R.

The Indo-Portuguese system of currency is given below, it remained unchanged throughout the period, in spite of progressive reduction of weight.

60 reis = 1 tanga.

300 „ = 5 tangas = 1 xerafim (ashrafi).

The letters appearing on the coins are :

A M = Asia Malaca.

C B = Chaul Baçaim (Bassein).

C Lo = Colombo or Ceilão.

D M = De Malaca.


D S = De Seylão.

G A = Goa.

M A = Malaca.



S I = São João.

S L = São Lourenço.

 = Tanga, in the general sense of money.

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- De Campos, M. J. . *Numismática Indo-Portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1901).
- Grogan, H. T. :    *Indo-Portuguese Numismatics* (Spink's Monthly Numismatic Circular, July, 1911; May, 1912, September, 1912; January, 1913).

No.	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse.
			D. FILIPPE III, A.D. 1611-40.	
76	AV	51.8 '82	Crowned arms of Portugal between G A, in mar- gin between a bead- and a line-circle, PHILIPVS III · REX · PORTVG	St. Thomas standing between date 16 32 in margin between similar circles, S THOME ·
			S. Thomē. Mint: Goa. From Ambulugala, Four Korales.	Pl. I.
77	R	191.4 1'06	Within bead circle en- closed by two line circles, crowned arms between M A. Xerafim. Mint: Malacca.	Within similar circles, monogram  (tanga) between D M, below, 1635.
78	R	184.9 1'10	As 77, but A M Xerafim. Mint: Malacca.	As 77 · date, xx63x Pl. I.
79	R	188.5 1'10	As 78 Xerafim Mint: Malacca.	As 77: date, xx4x.
80	R	91.3 '92	As 78 · beneath arms, 164? Half-xerafim. Mint: Malacca.	As 77, without date
81	R	92.2 '90	As 78 Half-xerafim. Mint: Malacca.	As 77: date, xx35?
82	R	47.6 '74	As 78: countermarked  Tanga Mint: Malacca. Presented by J. Still, Esq.	As 77: date, 1632

No	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse.
83	R	47.7 '80	As 82. Presented by the same.	As 82. countermarked as 82.
84	R	42.8 '74	As 82. date, 1634. Countermarked ? R. Tanga, worn. Mint : Malacca.	As 82.
85	R	35 '65	Within bead circle en- closed by two line circles, crowned arms between C L. Tanga Mint : ? Colombo, or Goa for Ceylon.	Within similar circles, gridiron between date 16 40.
			D. JOAO IV, A D 1640-56.	<b>Pl. I.</b>
86	R	65.1 '76	Within bead circle en- closed by two line circles, crowned arms between G A. Double tanga. Mint. Goa.	Within similar circles, monogram between D S; below, 1642. Countermarked as 82.
				<b>Pl. I.</b>
87	R	66.9 '88	As 86. Double tanga. Mint : Goa.	As 86 : letter S illegible; date, 1649
88	R	66.6 '76	As 87.	As 87.
89	R	59.8 '82	As 86.  Double tanga. Mint : Goa. From Sorana. presented by L. Dharmaratna, Esq.	Within similar circles, St. John Baptist between S and [I], below, 165x.
				<b>Pl. II.</b>
90	R	62.9 '80	As 89 Same source as 89.	As 89. date, 1651 ?



89



93



97



98



99



104



113



106



132



114



119



No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
91	R	56·7 '80	As 86 : arms between [C] B. Double tanga. Mint : ? Goa for Chaul- Bassein.	As 89 · date, 165x.
92	R	34 '66	As 86 : countermarked as 82 Tanga, chipped. Mint : Goa. Presented by J. Still, Esq	As 86 : date, [165]2.
93	R	27·5 '68	As 86 : letter to 1, A countermarked & Ø Tanga Presented by the same.	As 86, but legend and date 1642 ? reversed
94	R	33·6 '64	As 86 Tanga. Mint. Goa.	As 86 · date illegible
95	R	24·2 '66	As 86. ? Half-tanga. Mint · Goa.	As 86 : date, 1642.
			UNDATED—	
96	R	36·8 '64	Within line circle en- closed by bead circles, crowned arms. Tanga, roughly executed. Mint : ? Colombo. Presented by W. A. Lyford, Esq	Within similar circles, gridiron.
97	R	33 '61	As 96.	As 96
98	R	— '70	Within bead and line circles, crowned arms between 3 I. Tanga : ringed and gilt. Mint : ? Colombo.	Within line circle en- closed by bead circles, gridiron between S L.

Pl. II.

Pl. II.

Pl. II.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse.
99	T	44.5 .62	With line circle, armillary sphere (badge of the State of India). Bazaruco Mint ? Colombo From Dalada Maligawa Well, Anuradhapura : presented by the Archæological Survey.	Within line circle, grid- iron.
100	T	— —	As 99. In bad preservation presented by W. A. Lyford, Esq.	As 99.

Pl. II.

## DUTCH (1640-1796).

The servants of the Dutch East India Company (Vereenigte Oost Indische Compagnie) on their arrival in Ceylon found current, besides Portuguese money, larins, each of 10 to 12 stuivers, and gold and silver fanams, the former, which were the most common, not exceeding 5 stuivers the piece. As in Batavia, the documents of the seventeenth century mention ryksdaalders (rixdollars) and reals of eight (patacas, pardaues de reales) each of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gulden, both as monies of account being reckoned as 48 stuivers. The Company's books were kept in the currency of the mother country :

16 pennings = 1 stuiver.

320 „ = 20 stuivers = 1 floren or gulden.

Locally, however, there existed a system of mixed Dutch and Oriental denominations :

4 duts = 1 tammekas.

40 „ = 10 tammekassen = 1 fanam.

480 „ = 120 „ = 12 fanams = 1 ryksdaalder.

Of these, (a) the so-called 'duts' were not of European origin, and were known as casjen, or pitzen or pitjes (*Malay* pitis), of which in 1656-65 at Colombo and Galle eight, and in Jaffna

ten, went to the stuiver. The Batavian Plakaat boek, under the year 1658, also mentions a copper coin called 'tang' as current on the coast of India, in Ceylon and Coromandel, of which four or five made 1 stuiver.

(b) The name 'tammekas', plur. 'tammekassen', of which ten or apparently sometimes eight went to the fanam, would seem to be the Tamil 'tampānkāsu'.

(c) The fanam is clearly the gold fanam of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 stuivers the piece; in 1658 ten, and later twelve, were the equivalent of the ryksdaalder.

(d) The ryksdaalder was a money of account as well as a coin, consisting of 50 Netherlands stuivers, reckoned in India as 48 heavy or 60 light stuivers. The distinction of light and heavy money was finally abolished in 1743.

In the East, owing to the scarcity of the metal, the silver stuiver ran at  $1\frac{1}{4}$  stuivers, whence arose the distinction between Hollands and 'Indian' money, the proportion between the two towards the end of the Dutch period being 66 to 80.

In 1731 duits (salli, challies), coined in the Netherlands, were introduced at the rate of five to the double stuiver; recalled in 1732, they were issued the next year at four to the stuiver, the rate which had prevailed in Batavia since 1724. The local system of currency, modified by the use of duits and stuivers, continued till the fall of the Dutch government, and was as follows:

4 duits	=	1 stuiver.
16 „	=	4 stuivers = 1 fanam.
192 „	=	48 „ = 12 fanams = 1 ryksdaalder

From 1768 the accounts in the Company's books were kept in 'Indian money' at its intrinsic value, calculated on that of the standard coin, the ducaton of 66 Netherlands stuivers.

In 1785 Governor Van de Graaff introduced *Kredit brieven*, payable in Ceylon copper coin at 48 stuivers, the imaginary ryksdaalder. Hitherto the currency had consisted of Netherlands and other gold and silver coins, and of copper duits, the deficiency of small change was supplemented by stuivers (tuttu), of which 36 went to the pound (Dutch), and other pieces of base metal

struck at the local mints. Payments were now made only in paper and copper, gold and silver, not being put into circulation, became scarce and were sold as bullion, their exchange value consequently rising far in excess of their intrinsic worth. The local copper thus became the standard.

At all times, but especially during the earlier period of the Dutch occupation, foreign coin was current, at one time as legal tender, at another as bullion. Besides the Portuguese money, of which several specimens stamped with the Company's mark appear in the collection; Spanish reals, Indian pagodas and fanams, as well as Persian 'abbāsīs and mahmūdīs (*vide* Shahs of Persia), were in common use. The Netherlands money current included ducats, ducatonen, three-gulden pieces, ryksdaalders, kroonen, guldens, schellings of six stuivers each, dubbeltyjes or double stuivers, and stuivers, as well as duits and half-duits struck in Europe for the East India Company.

The earliest pieces coined in the East by the Dutch appear to be the half and quarter stuivers minted at Batavia in 1644 (Plakaat boek, vol. ii, 6/19 August, 1644). A specimen of the Java rupee or Derham Djawas of the same mint is also exhibited.

The copper pieces of 2, 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $\frac{1}{8}$  stuivers, having the value within a wreath on either side, bear no date or mint-mark, and in the absence of documents their correct assignation is difficult. The one stuiver piece is common. The coins struck at Pulicat bear on the obverse the Company's monogram surmounted by the mint letter P for the unit and by the numerals II, V, VIII, and X for the multiples, on the reverse being a doubtful Arabic or Persian legend in three lines. The unit is figured by Tavernier (Collections of Travels, part ii).

The Ceylon Government struck in gold so-called 'Porto Novo' pagodas at Tuticorin, and in the time of Governors Falck (1765–85) and Van de Graaff (1785–94) a few silver rupees of 36 stuivers each. The money of the inferior metals bears four mint-marks: C (Colombo), G (Galle), I (Jaffna), and T, hitherto taken as representing Trincomalee, but more probably Tuticorin. Of these coins, which are of rough execution, the most curious is the  $4\frac{3}{4}$  stuiver piece, a copper bar similar to the 'bonken' of Batavia.

The explanation of the legends in the native characters on the two and one stuiver pieces of Galle and Jaffna has been given by Mr. J. R. Henderson in the Numismatic Circular, July, 1909, p. 11522. It had been thought that those on the Galle double stuivers may be the initial letters of *Tamil* 'Ilankai' (Ceylon), but closer examination shows that the first letter common to the pieces of either denomination is the initial of *Sinhalese* 'istibri' (stuiver), the second being the old Sinhalese numerals 2 and 1. In the Jaffna series two characters appear on each coin, sometimes transposed in the case of the double stuivers, the letter common to all being an abbreviation of *Tamil* 'panam' (fanam), and the other the Tamil fraction for  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  respectively.

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No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1. NETHERLANDS.				
FRIESLAND.				
101	AR	501 4 1'69	Within grained border, knight on horseback galloping r., sword in r. hand. Below, crowned arms of West Friesland.	Within grained border, crowned arms of the United Provinces, supported by two lions guardant, crowned below, 1761.
			MO NO ARG·CONFCE BELG: PRO WESTF:	CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT
			(moneta nova, argentea confoederationis Belgii provinciae West Frisiae).	
			Mint-mark · a cock	
			Milled	
			Ducaton (Ducatoon), Zilveren Rijder.	
			Mint · Hoorn.	

No.	Meta	Weight, Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
102	R	502.9 1.73	As 101. mint-mark, a boat. Mint. Enkhuizen.	As 101: date, 1765.
103	R	500.8 1.69	As 102 Mint. Enkhuizen.	As 102: date, 1770.
104	R	493. 1.71	As 102. Mint. Medemblik.	As 102: date, 1773.
<b>Pl. II.</b>				
105	R	250.5 1.49	As 102. Half ducaton. Milled. Mint Enkhuizen.	As 101: date, 1764.
106	R	160 1.29	Within grained border, crowned arms of the United Provinces, between I GL MO:ARG ORD:FGE:BELG. WESTF:  No mint-mark. milled. Gulden (guilder).	Within grained border, female figure stand- ing, l. arm leaning on book on column, r. holding lance sup- porting a hat. HAC NITIMUR HANC TUE- MUR. In exergue, 1792
<b>Pl. II.</b>				
107	R	21.7 .82	Within circle of dashes, lion rampant crowned, in dexter paw a sword, in sinister a bundle of seven arrows; between 2 s. Dubbeltje (two stuiver piece). Mint Leeuwarden	Within similar circle, FRI SIA Above, mint - mark, a lion rampant, between two quatrefoils; be- low, 1678.
108	R	20.6 .80	As 107: Dubbeltje. Mint. Leeuwarden.	As 107: date, 1705.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse.
109	R	21.5 '80	Within circle of dashes, crowned arms of West Friesland, between 2 s.	Within similar circle, WEST FRI SLÆ  Above, mint-mark, a flower, between two cinquefoils, below, 1731, between two stars.
			Dubbeltje. Mint: Hoorn.	
110	R	24.9 '82	As 109. Dubbeltje Mint: Hoorn.	As 109: mint-mark, a cock, between two dots, below, 1760 without stars.
			GELDERLAND.	
111	R	22.6 '80	Within circle of dashes, lion as 107 between 2 s.	Within similar circle, GEL RIA  Above, mint-mark, a dog sejant l., between two dots; below, 1679.
			Dubbeltje. Mint: Harderwijk.	
			HOLLAND.	
			Mint: Dordrecht.	
112	A	51 '86	Armed figure standing r., in r. hand a sword, in l. a bundle of seven arrows, between date 17 73; in margin, CONCORDIA · RES PAR · CRES · HOL ·	In square frame, scroll- work in segments · MO · ORD · PROVIN · FOEDER BELG · AD LEG IMP.  (moneta ordinum pro- vinciarum foedera- tarum Belgii ad legem imperii).
			Ducaat (ducat).	
113	A	30 '82	As 112: date, 1776	As 112.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
114	N	26·5 '62	Within circle of dashes, crowned arms of Hol- land between 1 s.	Within similar circle, HOL LAN DIA Above, mint-mark, a rose, between two dots, below, 1725.
			Half-ducat.	Pl. II.
115	R	496·4 1·71	As 101, but crowned arms of Holland MO. NO : ARG · CONFOE : BELG · PRO · HOL Milled: Ducaton.	As 101 : above, mint- mark, a rose, date, 1762.
116	R	497·9 1·73	As 115.	As 115 : date, 1793.
117	R	161·6 1·27	As 106, but 1 g. MO. ARG · ORD : FÆD. BELG : HOLL Milled Gulden	As 106 : date, 1794.
118	R	75·2 1·06	Within circle of dashes, crowned arms of Hol- land between 6 s, above in margin, 1725. MO · NO · ORD : HOLL · ET. WESTFRI · Scheepjes-schelling (six- stuiver piece)	Within similar circle, a man-of-war in full sail, to r. VIGILATE DEO CONFIR- MENTES
119	R	74 1·08	As 118 date, 1730.	As 118 Pl. II.
120	R	23·4 '78	Within circle of dashes, crowned arms of Hol- land between 2 s.  Dubbeltje, pierced.	Within similar circle, HOL LAN DIA Above, mint-mark, a rose, between two dots, below, 1721.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
121	R	25 '80	As 120.	As 120 : date, 1727.
122	R	12'4 '62	As 120, but 1 s. Stuiver.	As 120 : date, 1733.
123	R	10'7 '62	As 122.	As 122 : date, 1733
124	Æ	44'8 '86	Lion rampant, holding a lance supporting a hat, and within a fence with gate. Duit.  OVERIJSEL.	As 122 : date, 1739.
125	R	21'1 '86	As 107.  Dubbeltje.	Within bead circle, TRÂS ISVLA NIA Above, mint-mark, 11- legible; below, 1612.
126	R	24'2 '86	Within circle of dashes, as 107.  Dubbeltje. Mint · Zwolle. Presented by H. L. Venn, Esq.	Within similar circle, TRÂS ISVLA NIA Above, mint-mark, a six- foil, below, 1707.
127	R	12'8 '70	Bundle of seven arrows tied, between 1 s, within wreath.  Bezemstuiver.	Within wreath, TRAN SISVL ANIA 1665
128	R	8 '72	As 127.	As 127 : date illegible.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>UTRECHT</p> <p>Mint · Utrecht.</p>	
129	R	497·9 1·73	As 101, but crowned arms of Utrecht pro- vince quarterly, over all escutcheon of Utrecht city.	As 101: date, 1758; above, mint-mark, the shield of Utrecht city.
			<p>MO · NO · ARG · CONFCE :</p> <p>BELG : PRO : TRAI ·</p> <p>Milled.</p> <p>Ducaton.</p>	
130	R	486·4 1·59	As 106, but 3 GL MO : ARG · ORD : FIED :	As 106: date, 1792; mint-mark as 129.
			<p>BELG : TRAI ·</p> <p>Milled.</p> <p>Three-gulden piece</p>	
131	R	24·4 ·76	Within circle of dashes, crowned arms of Utrecht province (a lion rampant) between 2 s.	Within similar circle, TRA IEC TUM Above, mint-mark as 129 between two dots; below, 1785.
			<p>Milled.</p> <p>Dubbeltje</p> <p>ZEELAND.</p> <p>Mint: Middelburg.</p>	
132	A	89 1·22	Within two line circles, armed figure as 112, intersecting inner circle, between date 16 58 In margin within circles, CONCORDIA · RES · PARVÆ · CRES ZEL ·	As 112. MO · AVR · PROVIN · CONFCE BELG · AD · LEG · IMP
			<p>Dubbele Ducaat (double ducat); pierced.</p>	

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
133	R	501'4 1'65	As 101, but crowned arms of Zeeland. MO · NO · ARG · PRO · CON- FGE · BELG · COM · ZEL · Mint-mark, a castle. Milled. Ducaton.	As 101 · date, 1751. CONCORDIA RES · PARVÆ. · CRESCUNT :
134	R	503'9 1'67	As 133. MO · NO · ARG · PRO · CON- FGE · BELG · COM · ZEL ·	As 101 : above, a cinque- foil ; date, 1758.
135	R	504'1 1'73	As 134, but · between · words, and ZEL · No ground under hind legs of horse.	As 134 : date, 1761.
136	R	502'6 1'71	As 133	As 134 · date, 1765.
137	R	504'2 1'69	As 133 · no mint-mark. MON · NOV : ARG : PRO : CONFED · BELG : COM : ZEL ·	As 101 : mint-mark, a castle ; date, 1775.
138	R	252'9 1'45	As 137, but ZEL : Milled. Half-ducaton.	As 133 · mint-mark, a castle ; date, 1766.
139	R	245'7 1'43	As 138.	As 138 : mint - mark illegible, date, 1790.
140	R	68 1'16	Crowned arms of Zee- land in ornamental shield, above, mint- mark, a castle, be- tween 16 15. Within two bead circles, MO · NO · ARG · COMIT · ZEELAN · Roos-schelling.	Floriante cross Within similar circles, LUCTOR · ET · EMERGO · and castle.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
141	R	64'4 1'02	Within circle of dashes, crowned arms of Zee- land between date 17 22; in margin, cinquefoil. MON. NOV. ARGEN. ORD- INVM ZEELAND. Hoedjes-schelling.	Within similar circle, lion couchant guar- dant l. supporting hat on lance; above, mint- mark, a castle. ITA RELINQUENDA UT ACCEPTA.
142	R	68 1'02	As 141: date, 1725.	As 141. <b>Pl. III.</b>
143	R	73'8 1'04	As 141, but ORDINUM and date 1733.	As 141.
144	R	25'9 '84	As 111.  Dubbeltje.	Within circle of dashes, ZEE LAN DIA Above, mint - mark, a castle, between two dots, below, 1660
145	R	21'1 '84	Within circle of dashes, crowned arms of Zee- land between 2 s. Dubbeltje.	As 144: date, 1700. Castle between two cinquefoils.
146	R	25'1 '86	As 145.	As 145. date, 1701.
147	R	13 '68	Within circle of dashes, charges of the arms of Zeeland.  Stuiver.	Within similar circle, ZEE LAN DIA Above, mint - mark, a castle, between 1 s: below, 1727. <b>Pl. III.</b>
148	R	12'8 '68	As 147.  Stuiver.	As 147, but castle between 1 s.; date, 1731.



140



142



147



159



181



184



188



186



193



195



No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
IMPERIAL CITIES: DEVENTER.				
149	R	23'3 '78	As 107.  Dubbeltje. Mint: Deventer. Presented by G. Wirallon, Esq.	Within circle of dashes, DAY[EN] TRIA. Above, mint - mark, a dog sejant r., between two dots, below, 1683
150	R	24'2 '78	As 149. Dubbeltje. Mint: Deventer.	As 149; mint-mark il- legible.
KAMPEN.				
151	R	73'1 1'16	Imperial eagle displayed and crowned, the crown intersecting the inner of two bead circles, between which, ... H I · D · G ... MP SEM · AVGV (Matthias I. Dei gratia electus Romanorum imperator semper au- gustus). Arend-schelling. Matthias I, Emperor A.D. 1612-19.	Over cross of Burgundy, arms of Spain quarter- ly, crowned; within two bead circles, MO · ARG ... CIVITA CAMPEN (moneta argentea im- perialis civitatis Cam- pensis).
152	R	72'1 1'22	As 151. MATH · I · D · G · ELECT · RO · IMP · SEM · AVGV Arend-schelling.	As 151. ... IMPER ... VITA ...
153	R	21 '76	As 107.  Dubbeltje.	Within circle of dashes, CAM PEN Mint - mark illegible. below, 1677.

No.	Meta	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
154	R.	23'7 '78	As 153.  Dubbeltje : lettering coarse. Mint : Kampen.	As 153 : above legend, three dots ; below, 1679.
155	B	20'2 '90	Arms of Spain quarterly between 1 s, the crown intersecting marginal legend between two circles, the inner of beads : MO NO ARG . IMP CIVI . CAMPEN Stuiver.	Floriata cross inter - secting legend within similar circles . DOMIN   VS. NOS   TER . AD   IVTOR
156	B	20'3 '88	As 155.  ZWOLLE.	As 155.
157	R	69 1'27	As 151 : orb on breast of eagle. MATTHI D : G . . . . . IM . . . R . AVGVS (Matthias Dei gratia Romanorum im- perator semper au- gustus) Arend-schelling. Matthias I, Emperor A.D. 1612-19	Arms of Spain quarterly, crowned ; above crown, escutcheon of Zwolle (a cross) inter- secting legend within two bead circles . MONETA ARGENT. CIVI . . . . .
158	R	496'4 1'71	As 115, but MON : FRED : BELG : PRO : HOLL . IN USUM SOCIET : IND . ORIENT . Milled. Ducaton. Mint : Dordrecht.	2. VEREENIGTE OOST INDISCHE COMPAGNIE. (a) <b>European.</b> As 115, but in place of date, monogram of the Company <del>of</del> : above, date . 1738 .
159	R	490 1'7	As 158.	As 158 : date, . 1740 .

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Duits.</i>				
160	Æ	41'1 '84	FRIESLAND. Within circle of dashes, crowned arms of Friesland.	Within similar circle monogram of Com- pany; above, mint- mark, a flower, be- tween groups of six dots; below, 1732 between two stars.
			Duit. Mint: Enkhuizen.	
161	Æ	41'4 '86	As 160.	As 160, but mint-mark between two cinque- foils; date, 1733 with- out stars.
			Duit. Mint: Enkhuizen.	
162	Æ	22'4 '70	As 161.	As 161: mint-mark, a boat, between two dots, date, 1770.
			Half-duit Mint: Enkhuizen.	
GELDERLAND.				
			Mint: Harderwyk.	
163	Æ	44'7 '86	Within circle of dashes, crowned arms of Gelderland. · IN DEO SP NOS ·	Within similar circle, monogram, above, mint-mark, a fox to l., between two dots. date, 1731.
			Duit.	
164	Æ	43'4 '84	As 163, but · IN DEO SP. NOS ·	As 163, but date 1732
			Duit.	
HOLLAND.				
			Mint: Dordrecht.	
165	Æ	47'9 '88	Within circle of dashes, crowned arms of Holland.	As 160: mint-mark, a rose, between two dots date, 1726.
			Duit.	

No.	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse.	Reverse
166	Æ	62·4 '88	As 165. Duit	As 165.
167	Æ	26·4 '68	As 165. Half-duit.	As 165 : date, 1750.
168	Æ	21 '74	As 165. Half-duit.	As 165 . date, 1751.
169	Æ	95·7 1 08	UTRECHT. Mint · Utrecht. Crowned arms of Utrecht city, sup- ported by lions. Double duit.	Monogram; above, mint- mark, a five-pointed star; below, 1790.
170	Æ	54·1 '88	As 169, within circle of dashes.  Duit.	Within similar circle, monogram, above, mint-mark, shield of Utrecht city, between two dots; below, 1742.
171	Æ	47·1 '86	As 170. Duit.	As 170 : date, 1744.
172	Æ	20·1 '72	As 170, but no supporters to arms. Half-duit.	As 170 : date, 1754.
173	Æ	16·7 '70	As 172. Half-duit.	As 172.
174	Æ	48·9 '88	ZEELAND Mint : Middelburg. Within circle of dashes, crowned arms of Zeeland LUCTOR · ET · EMERGO Duit.	Within similar circle, monogram; above, mint-mark, a castle, between two stars; below, · 1727
175	Æ	31·7 '90	As 174. Duit.	As 174 : date, · 1734 ·
176	Æ	54·9 '86	As rev. of 165 (Holland): date, 1751. Duit.	As rev. of 170 (Utrecht): date, 1745.

## DUITS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY IN THE MUSEUM.

FRIESLAND. 1731, 1732, 1733, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1765, 1776, 1780, 1781, 1786, 1787, 1789.

GELDERLAND 1731, 1732, 1737, 1786, 1787, 1789, 1790, 1791.

HOLLAND. 1726, 1727, 1730, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1766, 1780, 1789, 1790, 1793.

UTRECHT 1742, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1757, 1766, 1780, 1781, 1784, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791.

ZEELAND 1727, 1728, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1786, 1789, 1790, 1792.

*Double duit.*

UTRECHT: 1790.

*Half-duits.*

FRIESLAND. 1770.

HOLLAND: 1750, 1751, 1753.

UTRECHT 1752, 1753, 1754, 1757.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
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## (b) Indian.

177	Æ	231·7 '98	Within wreath, 1 St Stuiver.	As obv.
178	Æ	235·5 '90	As 177.	As 177.
179	Æ	119·8 '66	Within wreath, $\frac{1}{2}$ St Half-stuiver.	As obv.
180	Æ	115·9 '64	As 179.	As 179.
181	Æ	51 '57	Within wreath, $\frac{1}{4}$ St (the letter t upside down and reversed) Quarter-stuiver.	As obv.

No.	Meta	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
182	Æ	196·4 1·02	<p>BATAVIA.</p> <p>Within grained border,</p> <p>درهم من کمفني ولندوي</p> <p>Countermarked M. Cf. No. 55.</p> <p>Oblique milling. Java silver rupee. <i>Vide</i> Plakaat boek, vol. xiii, June 24 / July 2, 1801.</p>	<p>Within similar border,</p> <p>الي جزيره جاوا الكبير</p> <p>1801</p> <p>Above, mint-mark, a quatrefoil; below Z (Johan Anthony Zwikkert, mint- master).</p>
183	Æ	130 1·16	<p>In area, arms of Batavia (a sword, point up- wards), within two line circles,</p> <p>BATAVIA · ANNO · 1644. Half-stuiver. <i>Vide</i> Plakaat boek, vol. ii, August 6 / 19, 1644.</p>	<p>Within circle, monogram of the Company; above,</p> <p>· <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> · ST ·</p>
184	Æ	75 1·04	<p>As 183. Quarter-stuiver. <i>Vide</i> Plakaat boek, <i>ib.</i></p>	<p>As 183, but <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> · ST ·</p>
185	Æ	831·5 3·50	<p>COLOMBO</p> <p>A bar stamped with two devices at either end, counterchanged.</p> <p>1. Within bead and line circles, monogram; above, C. 2. Within similar circles,</p> <p><math>4\frac{3}{4}</math> ST</p> <p>Four-and-three-quarter-stuiver piece</p>	
186	Æ	929 3·48	As 185.	Pl. III.
187	Æ	933·4 2·87	As 185.	

No.	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
188	Æ	196 '94	Within bead and line circles, monogram; above, c.	Within similar circles, ∴ 1 ∴ STUIVER 1783
			Stuiver, doodie, or tuttu.	Pl. III.
189	Æ	204'4 '70	As 188.	As 188: date, 1788.
190	Æ	211'8 '94	As 188.	As 188: date, 1791.
191	Æ	48'9 '59	As 188.	Within similar circles, $\frac{1}{4}$ ST
			Quarter-stuiver or chally.	
192	Æ	50'4 '53	As 191.	As 191.
193	Pl	91 '84	As 188.	Within similar circles, ∴ 1 ∴ D $\frac{2}{1}$ 1789
			Duit.	Pl. III.
194	Pl	97 '78	Within bead circle, monogram; above, c.	Within bead circle, ∴ 1 ∴ DUIT 1792
			Duit.	
			GALLE.	
195	Æ	456 1'08	Within bead and line circles, monogram be- tween two rosettes of four dots each; above, G, below, 2 s.	Within similar circles, date 1783, above, a rosette of four dots. below, 3:60 (i.e. I. 2, for two istibre), below which a similar rosette
			Double stuiver.	Pl. III.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
196	Æ	353·9 1	As 195.  Double stuiver.	As 195, but date 1788 <b>26</b> without rosette.
197	Æ	414·9 1·04	As 196.	As 196: date, 1789.
198	Æ	422·4 1·06	As 196	As 196: date, 1791
199	Æ	195·2 ·82	As 195, but 1·s.  Stuiver.	Within similar circles, 1787 <b>26</b> below, rosette of four dots.
200	Æ	198 ·82	As 199. " Stuiver.	As 199: date, 1788 and <b>26</b> . <b>PL. IV.</b>
201	Pl	35·6 ·74	Monogram; above, G.  Duit.	As 193, but a dot be- tween D and $\frac{r}{2}$ ; date, 1789.
202	Pl	54·8 ·74	As 201.  JAFFNA.	As 201: date, 1790.
203	Æ	351 1·06	Monogram between rosette of four dots and cross; above, 1, below 2·s. Double stuiver.	1792 <b>6</b> □ (i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pa, for half-fanam). <b>PL. IV.</b>
204	Æ	396·1 ·98	As 203.	As 203: date, 1793 and native characters, transposed.
205	Æ	226 ·84	As 203, but 1·s.  Stuiver.	179x <b>42</b> (i.e. Pa $\frac{1}{4}$ , for quarter-fanam). <b>PL. IV.</b>



200



203



205



208



218



213



220



226



233



246



254



No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
			? TUTICORIN.	
206	Æ	— '82	Within bead and line circles, monogram, above, T. Stuiver.	Within similar circles, · 1 · S T 1792
207	Æ	208'4 '82	As 206. PULICAT.	As 206.
207A	Æ	47'2 '49	Within line circle, mono- gram; above, H. Two cash. Presented by J. Still, Esq.	Within line circle, Arabic or Persian legend in three lines, unread.

## BRITISH.

The British, on their conquest of the maritime provinces in 1796, succeeded to the monetary difficulties of their predecessors. The stai pagoda was now introduced to meet the lack of the precious metals. This coin just before the cession had exchanged for about  $32\frac{1}{2}$  fanams or 130 stuivers, but this, considering the worth of the copper, was not its due equivalent, the East India Company therefore fixed its value at 45 fanams or 180 stuivers a measure which brought the Ceylon fanam into practical equivalence with that of Madras.

Bertolacci states that in 1800 a supply of copper coin was sent from England by the Company in whole, half, and quarter stuivers of good copper, 36 stuivers going to the pound. No specimens are extant, and the correctness of the statement is doubtful. In 1801, however, steps were taken to strike copper coins for the colony locally and in England. Accordingly, stuivers and double stuivers were struck in Ceylon at the rate of 36 stuivers to the Dutch pound (Rhys Davids' type i). In 1802 the government of the island was assumed immediately by the Crown. The local copper was reduced in weight and continued to be struck until 1817, the copper fanam appearing to have been first coined in 1803. Meanwhile whole, half, and quarter stuivers,

the coinage of which had been ordered in 1801, had been struck in England in the following year, the stuiver weighing about 147 grains (Rhys Davids' type ii).

The first British silver coin was minted in 1803. By contract dated February 4 of that year, 50 rixdollars were to be coined from the Dutch pound, viz., at 151.92 grains troy the rixdollar and of 10/12 fineness, but few of these were struck, and by a second contract dated June 8 the rate was altered to 50 to the pound English, viz., 140 grains the piece, the fineness being that of the Spanish dollar. Of these rixdollars  $9\frac{3}{4}$  went to the pound sterling, 48 fanams then being the equivalent of the star pagoda; the value of each, however, though nominally 2s  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ , was but 1s.  $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ , at 4s. 2d. the Spanish dollar. This issue, which was continued in 1804, included the half-rixdollar.

Silver disappeared from the colony, and in 1809 and 1810 there took place a further coinage of silver rixdollars, with their halves and doubles, the fineness being reduced to 10/12. By Proclamation of March 13, 1812, the nominal value of the rixdollar was reduced to 1s. 9d., its intrinsic worth, however, was but about 1s  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

By 1811 owing to this depreciation nearly all the silver had been exported, as well as the heaviest copper, this state of affairs was aggravated still further in the next year, and in 1813 the ducaton was valued at 240 stuivers, 18 rixdollars going to the pound sterling.

In 1815 took place a fresh issue of copper money struck in England, of the denominations of 2, 1, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  stuivers (Rhys Davids' type iii), the stuiver weighing about 137 grains troy. The silver fanam token (No. 213) bears no date, but was put into circulation by an advertisement of July 16, 1814. The last coin struck under the old system of currency was the silver rixdollar of 1821, of which the weight was  $138\frac{3}{4}$  grains or one-third of a Spanish dollar.

The Dutch denominations of rixdollars, fanams, stuivers, or pice and challies continued until 1815, when the shortage of small change induced Government to put into circulation the Dutch duits at twelve to the fanam, the British challies continuing

at the old rate of sixteen. The following table, published in 1817, embodies this modification and includes the ridī or larin of the Kandyan provinces ceded to the Crown two years previously, it remained in force until 1825.

	<i>English.</i>	<i>Dutch.</i>	
Challies	4	3	1 stuiver or pice.
	16	12	1 fanam.
	64	48	1 ridī.
	192	144	1 rixdollar.
Stuivers	4	4	1 fanam.
	16	16	1 ridī.
	48	48	1 rixdollar.
Fanams	4	4	1 ridī.
	12	12	1 rixdollar.

In 1825 the use of pounds, shillings, and pence was introduced, the rixdollar of 1821 being valued at 1s. 6d.,\* the copper fanam at 1½d., the pice at ¾d., and the Dutch chally at ½d., but pending the arrival of the British coins, various rupees and the Spanish dollar were put into circulation. By an illegal minute of the Governor, bearing date September 26, 1836, the Company's rupee was made current at 2s., but being overrated it eventually superseded the British silver and rixdollars, which disappeared from circulation. By order of Council of June 18, 1869, the Indian rupee was made legal tender, and in 1872 the coinage was decimalized, a process which was completed in 1892, the subsidiary pieces being struck in England for use in Ceylon.

#### REFERENCES.

- Bertolacci, A. View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of Ceylon, 1817.  
 Rhys Davids, T. W. Ancient Coins and Measures of Ceylon.  
 Chalmers, Sir Robert History of Currency in the British Colonies.

\* This at 2s. the rupee is the modern 75 cents, a sum still sometimes known to the Sinhalese as 'patāgaya' (pataca) or 'ridī paha' (5 ridīs or larins) and to the Tamils as 'iraiyāl' (real), all of which designations were applied originally to the piece of eight and subsequently to the Dutch and British rixdollar.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
GEORGE III, A.D 1760–1820.				
208	R	268 '94	Within circle of dashes, elephant to l.; below, 1808.	Within similar circle, in margin, CEYLON GOVERNMENT divided above by a group of seven dots, in area, within bead circle, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ .
			Double rixdollar (type i).	PL. IV.
209	R	136'1 '80	As 208. date, 1808. Rixdollar.	As 208, but 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ .
210	R	136'9 '76	As 209. date, 1809.	As 209.
211	R	68'8 '62	As 208. date, 1804.	As 208: legend divided by four dots; in area, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ , the numerals separated by a dot.
			Half-rixdollar	
212	R	71 '66	As 208. date, 1808.	As 211, but legend divided by seven dots, and no dot between numerals.
			Half-rixdollar. Presented by H. L. Venn, Esq.	
213	R	8'4 '35	In centre, dot: between two line circles, FANAM	As obverse, but legend TOKEN.
			Fanam.	PL. IV.
214	Æ	644'7 1'24	Within two line circles enclosing dots, elephant to l.; below, 1811	Within similar circles, in margin, CEYLON GOVERNMENT: in area within line circle, 12.
			Fanam (type i).	
215	Æ	536'3 1'06	As 214: date, 1814.	As 214.
216	Æ	271'8 '94	As 214: date, 1803. Double stuiver.	As 214. in area, 24.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
217	Æ	282 '98	As 216: date, 1803.	As 216.
218	Æ	182 92	As 214: date, 1801. Stuiver	As 214: in area, 48. <b>Pl. IV.</b>
219	Æ	142'3 '80	As 218: date, 1803.	As 218.
220	Æ	146 1'22	Within circle of annulets between two line circles, elephant to l.; below, 1802.	Within similar circles, in margin, CEYLON GOVERNMENT divided at top by cinquefoil, in area within cord circle, 48.
			Stuiver (type ii) Presented by D. W. Ferguson, Esq.	<b>Pl. IV.</b>
221	Æ	144'8 1'22	As 220.	As 220.
222	Æ	68'8 '92	As 220. Half-stuiver.	As 220: in area, 96.
223	Æ	72'3 '92	As 222.	As 222.
224	Æ	34'8 '74	As 220. Quarter-stuiver.	As 220: in area, 192.
225	Æ	35'2 '74	As 224.	As 224.
226	Æ	264 1'35	Within plain rim, bust of King laureate, r. GEORGIUS III D:G: BRITANNIARUM REX.	Within plain rim, elephant to l, above, CEYLON TWO STIVERS below, 1815 <b>Pl. IV.</b>
			Double stuiver (type iii). Presented by D. W. Ferguson, Esq.	
227	Æ	270'5 1'35	As 226.	As 226.
228	Æ	131'8 1'12	As 226. Stuiver.	As 226, but ONE STIVER.
229	Æ	129'8 1'12	As 228.	As 228.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
230	Æ	66 2 '86	As 226. Half-stuiver. Presented by W. A. Lyford, Esq.	As 226, but ONE HALF STIVER
231	Æ	65·7 '86	As 230. Presented by the same.	As 230.
			GEORGE IV, A.D. 1820–30.	
232	Æ	137·4 1'08	Within plain rim, head of King laureate, l. GEORGIUS IV D:G BRITANNIAR:REX F:D.	Within plain rim, elephant to l. within wreath, above, CEYLON ONE RIXDOLLAR below, 1821.
			Rixdollar.	
233	Æ	135 1'08	As 232.	As 232. <b>Pl. IV.</b>
234	Æ	35·1 '70	Within grained border, head of King to l.; below, 1828 GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA	Within similar border, Britannia seated, r. BRITANNIAR:REX FID: DEF: In exergue, rose, thistle, and shamrock.
			Half-farthing.	
235	Æ	35·3 '70	As 234: date, 1830.	As 234.
			WILLIAM IV, A.D. 1830–7	
236	Æ	35·5 '70	Within grained border, head of King to r.; below, 1837 GULIELMUS III DEI GRATIA Half-farthing.	As 234.
237	Æ	35·8 '70	As 236.	As 234.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
			VICTORIA, A.D. 1837-1901.	
238	Æ	36·2 '70	Within grained border, head of Queen to l. VICTORIA D : G : BRITAN- NIAR : REGINA F : D :	Within grained border, HALF FARTHING 1852 above, crown ; below, rose, thistle, and shamrock.
			Half-farthing. Presented by Lieut.-Colonel Lowseley, R.E.	
239	Æ	37·8 '70	As 238. Presented by the same.	As 238 : date, 1856.
240	Æ	17·4 '55	As 238. Quarter-farthing. Presented by the same.	As 238, but QUARTER FARTHING 1851
241	Æ	18 '55	As 240. Presented by the same.	As 240 : date, 1853.
242	Æ	291·6* 1·35	Within line circle, head of Queen to l. In margin above, VICTORIA and below, QUEEN, at sides key pattern ; all within graining.	In area within cord and line circles, talipot palm between value in Sinhalese and Tamil ; in margin CEYLON · FIVE · CENTS 1890 ·
			Five-cent piece.	
243	Æ	72·9* '88	As 242. One cent.	As 242 : area in single line circle, CEYLON ONE CENT · 1890
244	Æ	36·4* '74	As 242. Half-cent.	As 243. CEYLON · HALF · CENT · 1890 ·
245	Æ	18·2* '57	As 242. Quarter-cent.	As 243. CEYLON · QUARTER · CENT · 1890 ·

\* By law.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
<b>I. CLEVES.</b>				
<b>DUKE FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.D 1640-88.</b>				
246	B	21 '86	Arms quarterly of six (1, Cleves, 2, Gulik or Juliers; 3, Berg; 4, Mark, 5, Egmond; 6, ? Ravensberg) be- tween 1 s, in margin within circle, NUMMUS CLIVEN · 1668 · date divided by coronet.	Within bead circle, floriate cross inter- secting legend: MON   ARG   CVS   CLI (moneta argentea cusa Cliviae).
Stuiver.				
Mint: Cleves.				
Presented by H. L. Venn, Esq.				
247	B	18'9 '82	As 246, but CLIVENS and date 1669 without dots.	As 246.
Stuiver.				
Mint: Cleves.				
Presented by the same.				
248	B	24'7 '82	As 246, but after NUMMUS a quatrefoil, date, 1670.	As 246.
Stuiver.				
Mint: Cleves.				
Presented by the same.				
249	B	21'4 '82	As 248 Presented by the same.	As 248.
<i>UNDATED—</i>				
250	B	19'5 '86	Arms as 246 between 1 s; coronet intersecting legend between two circles, the inner of beads · NUMMUS · CLIVENSIS Stuiver. Mint · Embden. Presented by the same.	Between similar circles, floriate cross inter- secting legend: MON · ARG · CVS · EMB (moneta argentea cusa Embdæ).

Pl. IV.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
251	B	19'2 '86	As 250, but . after each word. Stuiver. Mint: Embden. Presented by the same.	As 250, but : between words.
2. EAST FRIESLAND.				
PRINCE CHRISTIAN EBERHARDT, A.D. 1665-1708.				
252	B	14'7 '84	Arms, an eagle displayed crowned, between 1 s; above, crown inter- secting legend between two line circles : CHR. EB : P : FRIS. OR (Christianus Eberhardus Princeps Frisiae Orientalis)	Floriolate cross inter- secting legend be- tween similar circles. DA PÁ DOM IN DI NOS (da pacem Domine in diebus nostris)
Stuiver. Presented by H. L. Venn, Esq.				
3. POLAND.				
SIGISMUND III, A.D. 1587-1632.				
253	B	9'3 '74	Arms quarterly, over all an escutcheon (an eagle displayed), be- tween two line circles, [SI]GIS : 3 : D · G : [REX] P M [DL] (Sigismundus III Dei gratia Rex Poloniae Magnus Dux Lithuaniae).	Orb: within two line circles, [MONE NO] REG : POLO (moneta nova regia Poloniae). Date above, illegible.
Pierced.				

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4. JEVER.				
CHARLES WILLIAM OF ANHALT-ZERBST, A.D. 1667-1718°				
254	B	14 '82	<p>Within line circle,</p> <p>1</p> <p>IEVER</p> <p>STUI</p> <p>VER</p> <p>cinquefoil at either end of each line; below, mint-mark between two dots</p> <p>Stuiver</p> <p>Presented by H. L Venn, Esq</p>	<p>Floriate cross intersecting legend between two line circles</p> <p>MON PRIN ANHA D IE</p> <p>(moneta Principis Anhaltini Dynastae Ieverae).</p>
255	B	18'9 '82	<p>As 254: different mint-mark.</p> <p>Stuiver.</p> <p>Presented by the same.</p>	<p>As 254, but legend:</p> <p>MON NOV IEVE REN</p> <p>(moneta nova Ieverensis)</p>

Pl. IV.

# SUPPLEMENT.

## MUHAMMADAN DYNASTIES.

### 3. LARINS.

The following are part of a recent find of twenty-eight larins at Matara; only those with legible inscriptions have been catalogued. All are bent in the Ceylon fashion, the outer face has been treated as the obverse.

*Persian.*—With the exception of 47G and 47H, all are of the type of Nos 46 and 47 and of the reign of Shāh Tahmāsp I (A.H. 930–84, A.D. 1524–76). From collation with specimens in private hands the royal style, with slight variations in the disposition of the words, reads as follows:

[? غلام] علی ابوالمظفر طهماسب شاه (شاه طهماسب) الحسنی الصفوی  
[? بهادر خان] خلد الله ملکه [?] [و]؟ سلطانه

‘[? The slave] of ‘Alī, Abū’l-muzaffar Tahmāsp Shāh the Husaini, the Safavi [? Bahādur Khān], may God perpetuate his kingdom and empire.’

On No 47C the legend begins apparently with ‘Shīrāz’, the capital of Fars, the province adjoining that of Lār, which has given its name to the larin.

‘*Mill-sail*’ Type.—These are characterized by having on one side a design, which has been described as a mill-sail, composed either of the word علی four times, as a cross, the initial letters forming a rosette in the centre, or of four straight single or double lines springing from a small circle or some such ornament; in the angles appear the names of the Shī‘ah imāms, while on the other side are the titles of the king. From the date A.H. 991 on a larin of this type in private possession the coins may be those of the Persian Shāh Muhammad Khudabanda (A.H. 985–96, A.D. 1578–87), but the legend does not seem to resemble the style of this monarch. They have therefore been catalogued separately.

*Othmanli*.—Larins were struck at Basra in the seventeenth century, according to Teixeira's 'Travels' (Hakluyt Society's edition, cap iii, p. 30) and Tavernier's 'Persian Travels' (lib. ii, cap. viii), which refer to the years 1604 and 1652 respectively. Those described below may perhaps be of this mint. On one side is the name of the Sultan, that of Sulaimān III (A.H. 1099–1102, A.D. 1687–91), appearing on one in private hands; and on the other, as deciphered from various specimens,

سلطان المرين  
وخافان البحرين  
السلطان ابن  
السلطان

'Sultan of the two continents and Emperor of the two seas, the Sultan son of the Sultan.'


The die is circular, of about the size of the half-piastre of the period. The attribution of 54c is doubtful.

The Othmanli sequin was current in Ceylon under the name of 'Mooische ducaat'.

*Hormuz*.—Larins of this kingdom, situated at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, have been found in Ceylon with the names of Tūrān Shāh (A.H. 950–c. 970/1, A.D. 1543–c. 1563) and Farrukh Shāh (A.H. 971/3–c. 1010, A.D. 1564/5–c. 1601), both of whom reigned under Portuguese protection. For these and the gold xerafins of Hormuz, *vide* 'Coins of some Kings of Hormuz', in the Numismatic Chronicle of the Royal Numismatic Society, 1914.

No	Meta	Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
<i>PERSIAN.</i>				
47A	R	74'2 2'0	... شاه طهماسب ...	[۱] لله محمد رسول [۱] لله ...
47B	R	70'1 1'9	Illegible.	شاه طهماسب [الحسنی] خلد الله ملكه [و] سلطانة Dated A.H. 97 (8?). Above the سب, ۹۷۸?
47C	R	73'3 2'2	.... طهماسب شاه [ضرب]؟ شرار .... علی طهماسب Mint. ? Shīrāz.	.... طهماسب شاه [الحسنی] الصفوی؟ بهادر ؟ خان خلد الله [ملكه] ...

No.	Meta.	Weight, Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
47D	AR	73.7 2.5	طهماسب شاه [عسبى] الصقوى	لا اله الا الله
47E	AR	73.5 2.2	طهماسب شاه [عسبى] الصقوى	.. الله [محمد ر] [سول] الله على ...
47F	AR	74.4 2.0	شاه طهماسب ابوالمظفر بهادر ....	.... محمد رسول الله على [و] لى
47G	AR	67.6 2.1	In area, لا اله الا الله Margin to l. على; to r. illegible. ? Oblong die.	? الصقوى بهادر خلد ملكه ... على
47H	AR	73.6 2.0	Illegible, but apparently includes سلطان.  Small circular die.	In area, part of Kalimah الله; over it in margin, على.
'MILL-SAIL' TYPE.				
47I	AR	73.4 1.8	Portions of words.	Mill-sail composed of على, in one angle, محمد على
47J	AR	75.8 2.1	Legend including at top سلطان and at bottom اطا.	Mill-sail, modified form of last; in one angle, على [ع]; above, ١.
47K	AR	74.1 2.0	Mill-sail of four single lines and circle; in one angle, موسى, in second, apparently fragment of على; in third, على محمد.	In area, within rough circle, محمد; mar- gins illegible.

No	Meta	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
47L	R	71'4 1'8	In area, perhaps roughly circular,  the last numeral imperfect, below, remainder not read. Interlaced work between legend in margin and doubling of wire.	Mill-sail as in 47K. In one angle, apparently fragment of علي; in another, حسن.
OTHMANLI.				
54A	R	74'8 2'4	[خدا] [ا] لله ... ضرب	[خ] اقان [الس] لطان ن
? AHMAD I, A.H. 1012-27 (A.D. 1603-18).				
54B	R	74'3 2'5	Part of title of Sultan and date ١٠١٢ ?	[السلطان] [ا] بن س
IBRAHIM, A.H. 1049-58 (A.D. 1640-48).				
54C	R	75'9 2'2	Apparently part of the legend سلطان الرشيد.	سلطان [ا] هم
HORMUZ				
FARRUKH SHAH, A.H. 971/3 - c. 1010 (A.D. 1564/5 - c. 1601).				
54D	R	74'3 2'1	In area, فرخ Margins illegible.	Part of square frame of area, to right, part of marginal legend.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
54E	R	74'7 2'4	Legend along length of coin in bold square non-Persian letters.	The same legend as on obverse.
54F	R	73'7 2'0	جلال الدين [?]	Illegible.

## INDO-PORTUGUESE.

No	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse
81A	R	45'4 '748	As 78. Tanga Mint: Malacca or Goa for Malacca Presented by J. R. D. de Silva, Esq.	As 77, but without date.

## DUTCH.

## 2. VEREENIGTE OOST INDISCHE COMPAGNIE.

## (b) Indian.

1. *Local currency of duits, tammekassen, fanams, and ryksdaalders.*—The pitzen are spoken of about the year 1661; they were perhaps Chinese cash imported into Coromandel (cf. Valentyn, *deel iv, stuk i*, p. 260), but coins of the same name were in use in Java and Sumatra. Duits, also eight to the stuiver, are mentioned in 1697, when they appear regularly in calculations; they are perhaps the  $\frac{1}{8}$  stuiver of the wreath type (Nos. 177–81). The tammekas or tammekasje, as described by Valentyn *ib. p. 359*, is the Batavian half-stuiver of 1644 (No. 183).

2. *Wreath-type series.*—This includes a schelling or six-stuiver piece, an oblong ingot somewhat similar to Nos. 185–7. The first extant record of the coinage of copper 'cassen' in Colombo is dated March–April, 1675, but they were current at least as early as 1670.

3. *Pagodas and fanams.*—The 'Proceedings' of the Council in 1783 and 1784 show that the pagoda and the gold fanam were struck by the Company at Colombo. The former coin almost certainly was of the same design as the 'Porto Novo' pagoda, having on the obverse the standing figure of Vishnu, the reverse being convex and granulated, while the fanams doubtless were similar to those known as the Vir rāya or 'plough' (*vide Elliot, 'Coins of Southern India,' pl. iv, No. 192*); both types are common in the island. The gold fanam was current for five Indian stuivers in 1783.

It has been thought desirable to catalogue these coins, as well as the Madras Star pagoda, with similar pieces of native manufacture.

4. *Ceylon rupees*—These were struck first in 1784 on the Surat and Bombay standard and of the fineness of 11 penningen 16 greinen. The weight was  $7\frac{11}{18}$  engels, or 180.6 grs. troy, but was subsequently reduced. The 'Proceedings' of the Council show clearly that this rupee was current for 30 stuivers, and not 36 as stated by Bertolacci. The specimen of the first issue now catalogued (No 184A) is the only one known to exist.

The legend is in badly written Malay-Arabic, the final forms of letters being used for the medial in some places. The last word of the obverse has been read سوكو, but, apart from the objection that a rupee was not a 'suku' or quarter-dollar, it is difficult to read the word into the letters, it is probably كلم بو, i.e. 'Colombo'. The inscription may be translated 'Money of the Holland Company, Colombo' Principal (or stock) of the island of Ceylon'.

5. *Pulicat*.—The series also includes a coin of iv cash. At this place 40 or 44 copper cash or casjes went to the fanam, and 16 great or 24 small fanams, each of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and 5 stuivers respectively, to the pagoda.

6 *Negapatam*—Nos. 207B-F of this mint are not uncommon in Ceylon. The currency was :

80 casjen, casjes or cash = 1 fanam (of 5 stuivers).

1920        „        „        = 24 fanams        „        = 1 pagoda.

Ten fanams made a money of account, which, known to the Dutch as a 'pardau', from the Portuguese 'pardão de fanões', was also in use in Jaffna and Madura. The Negapatam pagoda was of the 'Porto Novo' type.

7. The rare 'cinnamon bush' duit (No. 192A) of the Colombo mint is worthy of notice.

#### ADDITIONAL REFERENCE.

Valentyn, F.. Beschryving van Oost Indien, deel iv, stuk 1, pp. 356 et seqq.

No.	Metal	Weight, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse
COLOMBO.				
184A	R	178 '944	Within border of dashes, و ش ولن د كم بي كلم نو	Within similar border, قوفو جزيرة سلو ش 1784 Above, quatrefoil.
			Rupee. From the collection of H. T. Grogan, Esq.	
192A	Pl	239'2 '905	Within line circle, mono-gram; above, C; below, 1782.	Within similar circle, bird on cinnamon bush, the stem between I D.
			Duit From the collection of H. T. Grogan, Esq.	
NEGAPATAM, circa 1693				
207B	Æ	871'8 1'1	Within a bead circle, crude standing figure	Within a similar circle, in Tamil letters, Nākapa ddanam
			50 cash	
207C	Æ	841'6 1'1	As 207B.	As 207B
207D	Æ	399'7 '511	As 207B. 25 cash.	As 207B.
207E	Æ	52'2 '492	As 207D. 5 cash.	As 207D.
			From Dalada Maligawa Well, Anuradhapura, excavated by the Archæological Survey.	
207F	Æ	58'5 '511	As 207E. Provenance as last.	As 207E